

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the DAILY PRESS Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874 has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH.

OF A
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK.

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG
(Designed expressly for this Work)
MAES OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and the
THE COAST OF CHINA

ALSO THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—
HONG KONG;
besides other local information and statistics referred to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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37, Park Row

HONGKONG, JULY 1874.

We direct our readers' attention to a most interesting article which has been forwarded to us by a correspondent evidently thoroughly acquainted with all the facts connected with the extraordinary line of conduct adopted by the Hoopo of Canton in reference to the duties on cotton. Our readers will recollect that we recently called attention to this subject on the basis of the statement made in the report of the Hongkong and Canton Steamboat Company, and the additional facts now placed in our possession confirm the importance of the matter. It appears that the import of cotton at Canton paying duty at the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs has actually dwindled down to something like one-tenth of what it was in the year 1871, and that the small quantity now taken up is in steamers going direct to Canton from the coast. Our correspondent makes a shrewd suggestion as to the modus operandi by which the Hoopo manages to divert the traffic between Hongkong and Canton from its legitimate channel. This does not seem to be accomplished precisely as we imagined when commenting a short time ago on the subject, by his actually having a sliding scale of duty, but is done in some underhand way, probably by allowing the Chinese shippers a liberal allowance in weight. This plan of action was universally adopted at the Chinese Custom Houses in former days—that is before the establishment of the Inspectorate of Customs—and the great advantage which that arrangement secured was, first, the obtaining of the whole tariff duty; and, secondly, the equalizing of the duties levied from all engaged in the trade. The latter was always insisted upon as one of the great desiderata which would be secured by the treaty, and it is most unjust to foreign traders that its provisions should be thus boldly set at defiance. The system of having two sets of officials cutting against each other to whom shall have the duty on a given trade is one so utterly anomalous that it cannot possibly be tolerated if the matter be taken up at Peking. As our correspondent puts it, there cannot be a doubt that the arrangement amounts not in one sense to a collusion between the Hoopo and the Canton people to keep foreigners out of the trade, as it would first appear, but simply a "unusual arrangement upon both sides in which the foreigner with his treaty, tariff and rules is ridden over rough shod."—for the benefit of the native trader, and on the other hand of the native trader, and the foreigner to keep foreigners out of the trade, as it would first appear.

An account in A-yon's shop produced his book to show that the first defendant gave up the money change's share in the joint account, and that he had said to the plaintiff, when he came to him, "I am afraid you will be sent to prison." The plaintiff, who had nothing to say for himself, and that he had been sent before that, the defendant was committed for trial at the criminal session of the Supreme Court.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.—
The case in which a blind man, and a woman named Sam-poo, were charged, under Section XVII of Ordinance 7 of 1873, with unlawfully detaining a person for 70 days, in the watch house, respectively, was brought up on Mr. Brewster's application of the 1st instant, to prosecute, and Mr. Holmes to watch the case on behalf of the plaintiff.

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THE TYPHOON AT FORMOSA.

N.C. D. of New York, July 29th.
H.M.S. "Lapwing" was sent out on her last 7.30 last night direct from Keelung, on her way to Tsinan, and brought on Captain Tong, his officers, engineers and crew from the late steamer *Lapwing*. By this opportunity we are in possession, from our correspondent, of particulars regarding the typhoon of the 17th inst., which proved so disastrous to the party from H.M.S. *Aberdare*, that it appears we have no longer to depend on the word of the *Lapwing*.

Reading, 22nd July, 1874.

Very little remained to be done on board the *Lapwing* after the services of the steamer's crew were dispensed with; but for fully a week previous to the day which proved fatal to so many of them, Lieut. Gardner, Mr. Jones, chief engineer, and six men and sailors of the crew, had been sent to Tsinan to take the highest dignities in arms. His note will give some idea of their sufferings. He had written to me before leaving, in some measure to allay the bounds weight of such a charge, and know my poverty, not to speak of the utter nothingness of my spirit. Please pray to be relieved up, and pray for me yourself. The convalescence has lasted 48 hours. If the City of Ningpo should like to go to some expense in the way of compensation, I would be very much obliged if it also, that the same to be expended on all, in aid of things useful for the city, in the judgment of the mayor and the council. As to you, my dear brother, I can assure you both heartily in Christ Jesus, that your exulting, rather compassionate, your mother, who gives the apostolic blessing to all—*Proverbs IX.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 30TH, EVENING.

There has been a quiet feeling in the drug market. Pista has changed hand at \$545 to \$550 each, and \$555 for choice numbers. Benares has commanded \$550 to \$552. Estimated stock of Bengal drug 750 tons; Puffa, Ghauta Boares, and 300 chests Mawm.

SILKES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bulk Silkers—12 per cent. premium. Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares \$60 per share premium. China Traders' Assurance Company's shares—\$1.700 per share. China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 92 per cent. premium. Chinese Insurance Company—\$185 per share. China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$128 per share. Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$119 per share. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent discount. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—5 per cent. premium. Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 92 per share. Hongkong Dock Company's Shares—\$75 per share. Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$60 per cent. discount. Indo-Chinese Steam Company—\$64 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JULY 30TH, 1874.

Reported by Chinese:
Black Date, 20 bags, in Tls. 2.8.5.0 by Foot-choy-to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 500 bags at \$6.35, by Kwong-ying-choy local trade.

Tea, 20 bags at \$5.20, by Yat-ching-to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags at \$18.00, by Foot-choy-to travelling trader.

Almonds, 10 bags, at \$20.50, by Kiang-hong, long to travelling trader.

SALES ON JULY 31ST, 1874.

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Black Date, 20 bags, in Tls. 2.8.5.0 by Foot-choy-to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 500 bags at \$6.35, by Kwong-ying-choy local trade.

Tea, 20 bags at \$5.20, by Yat-ching-to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags at \$18.00, by Foot-choy-to travelling trader.

Almonds, 10 bags, at \$20.50, by Kiang-hong, long to travelling trader.

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